

AS HINGSTON,  
his friends and the public  
to do to Mr. Jos. Thompson,  
for sale an extensive assortment  
of  
E E D S,  
and American growth.  
This tall per the ship  
in Wells, via Norfolk,  
which are—  
Large, Early Dwarf do. Early  
Sugarloaf do. Early Patter  
do. Large Sugarloaf do.  
do. Red do. Green and Yel  
do. Brussels Sprouts, Green and  
do. Broccoli, &c.—Alf  
do. Burnetts, Orchard Grabs,  
do. Dutch Turnip, Early Sca  
do. Yellow do. White No-folk do.  
do. Caraway, Dill, An  
do. Double Yellow Hyacinth  
do. Flower of Mautard, Spr  
do. Hoes, Reels and Linc  
do. best Pruning Knives On hand  
do. Hardy Poplar of all sizes and  
do. Shrub, and Rose, an

Also,  
of cut and plain Glass  
ware, Flower Pots of all

keeps Liquors, Groce  
ry and Shot, Fig Blue, Dutch,  
Candles, Salt Petre, Alum,  
best Rappee Snuff, chewing  
tobacco.

Also for Sale,  
a Gardener, and Kennedy's  
ring.

Public Sale.  
to a deed of trust from Samu  
el the subscriber, will be exp  
ready money, at the Office  
of Alexandria, on the 25th  
of March, TWO TRACTS OF  
upon the north river of Cape  
of Hampshire, containing 431  
will commence at 12 o'clock

James Keith,  
lawyer

NOTICE.  
are indebted to the subscriber  
of the concern of Powell and  
Denny and Powell, that all  
their notes or accounts on  
with security, on or before the  
next, their notes and accounts  
the hands of an attorney idl-

POWELL, jun. of Middleburg,  
attorney and receive the debts due  
that concern, should any apply  
to the subscriber in this place.  
Edmund Denney.

NOTICE.  
having any claims against the  
of Fairfax, late of Fairfax  
deceased, are requested to  
counts, and all those indebted to  
requested to come forward and  
by the first day of May, as  
can be given  
gnatius Wheeler, jun.  
Admstrator.

at my Plantation,  
O H O G S,  
about 5 or 6 months old; when  
the one weighed 104 pounds  
marked with a crop on the right  
fork on the left. The owner  
S Strawberry Hill, Fairfax coun  
erty and paying charges, may

WM. HARTSHORNE,  
lawyer

Seed and a few hds.  
of alfalfa for sale at my store

day is Published,  
at ROBERT GRAY'S Book  
and THIS OFFICE,  
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

ABSTRACT  
OF AN  
OLOGY  
encing the Jurisdiction  
OF THE  
D OF KENTUCKY.

BEING  
ous View of the GOSPEL,  
FEW REMARKS ON THE  
SSION OF FAITH.

Ball, John Daulay, Richard  
rtion W. Stone, John Thompson

PRINTED DAILY  
A. M. SNOWDEN.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1806.

[No. 1539.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD.

At the Vendue Store,

Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.

At which will be exposed to the  
bills of the day.

All kind of goods which are on limitation and  
the prices of which are established, can at any  
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li  
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

February 12.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels

horthen, for CORK and a MAR-

KET; to which immediate dispatch

will be given—the cargo being all

ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a

few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

## RECEIVED,

Per Schooner FAIRFAX, from BOSTON,

And for Sale by

Lawson & Fowle,

50 boxes Mould Candles, of a su-

perior quality

do. do. Chocolate.

IN STORE,

Imperial

Young Hylon

Hyfon skin

Ruffs and heavy Raven's Duck

Pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks Vidonia

Wine—entitled to drawback

A few hogheads retailing Molasses

Hogheads and barrels New England Rum

Casks and boxes fresh Raisins

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Chocolate

Liverpool coarse Salt

40 barrels Turpentine

6000 lbs Mill'd Lead

Mens' coarse and fine Shoes

Bellona Gunpowder, &c.

February 28,

Negroes to Hire.

THREE female house servants

to hire—one a very good cook, washer and iron-

er, the also underkands every kind of house work.

The other two are good spinners, and one of them

washes and irons well and underkands house

work of every kind. They are hired for no

fault. For further particulars apply to the print

er.

February 18.

I have been informed that one

of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by A.

Adamsfield and Thomas Cooks, under a deed of

trust from John Withers, to secure John and M.

Schubfield, includes part of a lot of land in my

possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from

Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county

court of Fairfax. If so, all persons are caution-

ed against purchasing to much of the same as is

included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting,

February 17.

CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from

New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-

ately applied for:

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 Hides Milled do.

December 18.

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.

1500 do. St. Ubes.

Feb. 12,

Wm. Hodgson.

d

## Just Received,

From Newbury port, and for Sale,

First quality Sweet Cider, by the

barrel,

Spiced Salmon, in kegs,

Raisins, in boxes,

Corn'd Cod-Fish, first quality,

Flax,

Sweet Oranges,

Apples,

Fresh Shellbarks,

English Walnuts,

First quality table Cod Fish;

TOGETHER

With a general assortment of Groce-

ries as usual.

A. WILLIS.

Who hourly expects from Baltimore, a quan-

tity of Lisbon LEMONS, which will be sold

low by the box.

February 27.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made

by Joseph Neale to the subscriber, for the pur-

pose of securing the payment of a sum of money

therein named, to Peter Sheron I will expose to

sale (for cash) at the C. R. House, in the town

of Alexandria, on Tuesday the 18th day of March

next, at one o'clock.

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and

bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes,

in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

February 24.

Plaster of Paris.

A few Tons now landing, and for

Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 26.

We are well equipt for Plough-

ing, Seeding and Harrowing. Ap-

ply to

Edward H. Jacobs, or

Cuthbert Harris.

February 26.

## TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-

ate on St. Asaph street, between King

and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's

office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.

Possession will be given on the 15th March.—

Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

## CORPORATION PROPERTY

TO LET.

THE Water Lot at the East end of Duke

street, will be leased for twenty-one years.

Any person desirous of renting this property,

will please send in their proposals, previous to

the first day of April next: to

John Janney } Committee

Mordecai Miller } of

Thomas Preston } Council.

February 22.

## TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-

sortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths

and Cassimeres,

Bennett's patent Cords,

Bo. Waistcoatings,

Silks, Molestings, Flo-

rentines,

Imperial, clouded and

white Marcellines,

Toilets, Swandowns,

Flannels, rose Blankets,

Coatings, Plains,

Kerseys, Halfbreds,

Land's Wool, Worsted,

Cotton and Silk Ho-

siery,

Irish & Flanders Sheet-

ing,

4 4 Irish Linens,

Shirting Cotton,

Long Lawns,

Linen Cambricks,

Dimities, Cambrick do.

He daily expects an additional

assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

Cash, and the highest price given

for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by

the Printer of this paper,

22,000 lbs. first quality Canacas

COCOA,

3,200 lbs. do. Island do.

8 tons Nicaragua Wood,

15 do. Logwood,

1,800 feet large Mahogany,

For sale by

R. Veitch, & Co.

ALSO,

A few pipes choice MADEIRA

WINE.

February 24.

Just Received, and for Sale,

1,300 SPANISH HIDES,

20 tons of Logwood, and

A few bags of Green Coffee.

The above articles are of the best quality, and

will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,

30 kegs of BUTTER of good quality.

February 19.

## FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Mulcovado SUGARS,

2000 lbs. prime Fiskin Butter.

10 casks Chewing Tobacco.

Spinning Cotton,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Liquors and Groceries, as usual

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12.

## LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any

person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

## Just Landed,

From the schooner FRIENDSHIP, and for sale by

WASHINGTON PEACHE, on liberal terms;

21 hogheads retailing Molasses,

A few boxes Mould Candles,

Hogheads Liverpool Salt,

5 barrels Cherry Bounce,

25 quintals Cod-Fish.

February 17.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under

the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,

was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-

sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that

have claims on the same, are requested to come

forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the

concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-

counts are of long standing are particularly re-

quested to attend to this notice, and make

payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

## JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

## FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to engage

in business for the ensuing season, will do any

Carpenters' work, and receive in payment wet

or dry goods for one half the amount of work

contracted for.

R. G. LANPHER.



Senate of the United States,

Thursday, February 13.

## BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Debate on the second resolution reported by a select committee, as given in our last.

(Continued.)

Dr. Mitchell, said he hoped the resolution would be adopted in its full extent. On this subject he differed wholly from the honorable gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. I. Smith.) As the proposition recommended to the Senate by the select committee was now before them in its most broad and extensive sense, he should apply his remarks to the principle, rather than to the form of the resolution under debate.

Toward the end of 1803, more than half the articles of the treaty between our government and that of Great Britain had ceased. Since that event commercial intercourse had been carried on by the two nations, under their respective laws, without any convention or compact between them. Inconveniences had been experienced in various ways from that time to the present. An attempt indeed had been made two years ago to remove a considerable part of them by a repeal of the countervailing duties; but that effort not corresponding with the feelings of the nation had been relinquished.

The war which was rekindled in Europe soon after the expiration of the temporary articles of the treaty had embarrassed the commerce of the great maritime powers, and thrown into the hands of neutrals an extraordinary proportion of the colonial and carrying trade. The citizens of the United States, among others, had profited by the opportunity, and engaged extensively in this commerce. But it had been the policy of G. Britain, the strongest maritime nation among the belligerents, to interrupt this intercourse of neutrals, with the colonies of her colonies, as if they had been her own colonies. A series of outrageous proceedings had been the result; such as had excited the most lively indignation against them from Maine to Georgia, and roused the nation with one voice to resist and repel them.

Dr. M. said he would enumerate a few of these injurious principles and acts. The great and fundamental regulation, which served as a ground work for a principal part of the rest, was, that a commerce allowed to neutrals by belligerents, during and on account of the war, ought to be prohibited. The assumption of such a rule, in contradiction of all the practices, acknowledgments and treaties among civilized nations, was a dangerous innovation upon their public law. It was however followed by another declaration of theirs, equally unfounded in truth and reason, and this was that as the adherence to the principle was rightfully in them, they might relax from the observance of it when they please; and that such relaxations were always acts of favor and grace to neutrals.

Another of the extravagant consequences of this doctrine was, that a belligerent might enquire into the intention of the neutral, as to colonial produce exported from his own country under drawback, and if he would not prove to the satisfaction of the prize court, that such produce was originally imported into the neutral country under drawback, for consumption there, without the design of sending it abroad once more, the ship and cargo should be condemned: thus declaring that two distinct commercial operations, were one and the same continued voyage.

So it has been pretended and insisted by them that a vessel which has escaped their vigilance on a voyage from the neutral to the belligerent port, and has begun her return voyage loaded with the productions (not contraband) of the latter country in exchange for the cargo carried thither, may be captured and condemned under an allegation that such outward cargo was the produce of an enemy's colony. By this means, the certificate of origin as to French produce, was made the evidence on which the condemnation was grounded in a British court.

The catalogue of grievances, he said, was long and odious: but he would mention the oppressive manner in which the British exercised the right of search, the unjustifiable impressment of seamen wherever they pleased to take them, and their arbitrary proceedings relative to blockaded ports, as tending to wound the feelings of individuals, to excite national irritation, and to revive these sentiments of animosity

and hatred which had been dying away ever since the revolutionary war: and but for these renewed acts of hostility would have risen no more.

With all these difficulties in view, stated and reiterated from all the commercial cities of the nation, the proposition now under consideration, had been reported. It was in the nature of an admonition to the president, to make a further effort to accommodate these differences in a just and amicable way. The resolve which passed the senate unanimously yesterday, comprehended a total denial of the interpolated maxims, and the conduct which they authorized. The resolution now before the senate was a corollary from the other. It sprang from the former as a natural inference. The two were so intimately connected, that he considered the adoption of the former as a favorable prelude to the reception of this. And having declared that unprovoked aggressions had been made upon the persons and properties of our citizens, there was an evident propriety in endeavoring to negotiate on the subject, and settle the differences by fair discussion.

But an objection had been made, that the senate was about to proffer advice to the President of the United States. The resolution certainly was written for that purpose, and in this there was the strictest propriety. For by the constitution, this body is the council of that high executive officer. In questions touching our foreign relations, the senators are declared by the supreme law of the land to be the President's counsellors. In urgent and arduous cases it was not only allowable for them to exercise this right, but was their duty to do so. By such a measure, there was no reflection on the chief magistrate; for it was well known he had vigilantly and correctly done his duty. He had left nothing untried that was in his power. Now, however, when another effort was to be made, he believed the President, though firm in the performance of the important trusts reposed in him, would be comforted and strengthened by the approving voice of his constitutional advisers. With this resolution in his hand, he would speak to a foreign nation in a bolder tone, and employ the energetic language of his united fellow citizens.

Dr. M. did not think with the gentleman who preceded him, that the adoption of the proposition would be productive of discord; but on the contrary would have a happy tendency to promote harmony, by a candid and patriotic communication of sentiments between these two important organs of government.

Of the three resolutions reported by the select committee, the second, which was the one under consideration, was solely of an executive nature. The two others, to wit: the first which had passed without a dissenting voice, and the third which remained to be acted upon, were of a legislative complexion. Together they constituted a series of measures adapted to the present exigencies of the nation. The first declared the wrongs done us; the second proposed to settle the dispute to which these wrongs gave rise, by equitable arrangement or treaty; and the third proposed, in case no settlement could be obtained upon just and honorable terms, to diminish our intercourse with a nation whose administration was so unjust and inflexible. There was another step which might have been the subject of a fourth resolution, and that was war. For his part, he believed the acts of the cruisers and courts of his Britannic majesty were directly and openly hostile; and it was only necessary for us to consider them so, to make ourselves a party in the strife among the nations. Although the provocation was sufficient to justify us in a declaration of war, Dr. M. said he would at present prefer a different policy. He would in the first place make overture of civility; and if that did not succeed, our connection could be discontinued. If after that, it should be necessary to put ourselves in hostile array, he knew there was courage enough in the nation to make an enemy, now as heretofore, tremble on approaching our shores.

Viewing the subject in this manner, and considering the proposition as one of a continuation of measures on a subject of great national importance and uncommon public solicitude, he was earnest in his hope that it would be carried, like the preceding one, not by a mere majority but by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Bayard—Mr. President—If there be any objection to the resolution now before us, it is that it shelters the executive government from that responsibility as to its measures which properly ought to attach to it. The duty prescribed by the resolution is of an executive nature, and the president is charged with the care of

of those interests for which the resolution provides. By prescribing a course of conduct to the executive, we release that branch of the government from responsibility as to the event and take it upon ourselves. But sir though I feel this objection, yet at the present moment it is outweighed by other considerations. The state of our public affairs is critical, and at such a time I think it becomes every branch and member of the government to co-operate with cordiality and zeal in support of each other, and strive to do more rather than less than their respective duty.

The design of this resolution sir, presents itself to my mind in a very different point of view from that in which it appears to the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Smith.) That member is opposed to it because he thinks it gives just cause of offence to the president. That we prescribe to the president a duty which he ought certainly to perform without our injunction, and of consequence we betray doubts that he will do what belongs to his office without our interference. For my part sir I do not consider the resolution as intended in any degree for the president, but as designed for the British government. I suppose without the resolution the president would pursue the course it marks out. But we intend to manifest by it that it is not simply the opinion of the president, that pacific redress should be granted for the wrongs we have suffered; but that it is the concurrent sense of this branch of the government that redress should be insisted on. I do not mean that we should be considered as offering an empty menace to the British cabinet, but a demonstration of the union of different branches of our government in demanding satisfaction for the wrongs done us. Foreign governments calculate much on our divisions, our union will disappoint those calculations.

It has been objected to by the gentleman from Vermont, that it is improper to pass the resolution, because it is not the ground of any legislative proceeding. The gentleman is too late in making this objection. He has voted for the first resolution which left the present is the basis of a legislative act. At present it is designed only as the declaration of our opinion as to the conduct of a foreign nation. But I am not disposed to admit that these resolutions may not become the ground of a legislative act. It belongs to Congress to declare war, and when I give my assent to these resolutions, I consider myself as pledged to vote for war if redress is not granted to us. In adopting the first resolution, we have gone too far to recede. We have declared that unprovoked aggressions have been committed on the property of our citizens; that our neutral rights have been violated and our national independence trampled upon. This unanimous declaration is recorded in your journals; and can we hesitate whether we will bear the wrongs and affronts put upon us, or hazard the peril of a war? Can we, sir, after the declaration which we have made sit quietly down and console ourselves with the meek virtue of suffering with forbearance? For what purpose have gentlemen agreed to the first resolution? To show the world we knew the extent of our injuries, yet from indolence or dread we meant they should pass unredressed and unrevenged.

I hope, sir, it will not be thought that I wish for war, or would, without adequate cause, plunge the nation into it. I am contending only that we must learn to infuse upon our national rights, or by and by none will belong to us. We must learn to defend our honor as a people, or soon we shall be without national character. We are best protected against war when it is known that we are ready to meet it. Let the nations of Europe know that a love of ease, a dread of dissensions, or an apprehension of privations, chain you to a state of peace, and will drain your treasury of its last cent, and make you drink the dregs of humiliation.

I hope the government will never go to war without a just and sufficient cause. But when that cause does exist, I hope they will not be appalled by the dangers or calamities of war. The resolution before us is not, however, a declaration of war. We have stated in the first resolution the wrongs we have suffered, we here state the redress we expect. I do not consider that the resolution enjoins on the President any particular mode of negotiation, or to demand any specific satisfaction. But it requires something substantial, direct satisfaction or equivalent indemnity, and some assurance of future security.

I am in favor of the resolution because I think it will facilitate the negotiations of the President. When it is seen that we are united in insisting upon our rights, that rather than abandon them we are resolved to encounter any alternative; it must create impression and reflection abroad. The resolutions justify the President in speaking in a manly tone to the British government, in holding a language worthy of a great and free people, and I therefore give them my cordial support.

[To be continued.]

A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Friday, February 28.

Motion of Mr. Dawson the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The resolutions of a select committee relative to the fortifications of forts and harbors were read.

The first resolution appropriates one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to this purpose.

Mr. Dawson advocated the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Clinton thought the proposed sum insufficient for the purpose contemplated, and particularly as it applied to protecting the harbor of New York. He thought the posture of our affairs demanded vigorous and liberal measures.

Mr. Smilie moved a postponement of the further consideration of the report. He was of opinion that if the United States submitted to the insults and injuries heaped upon them, there was no necessity for incurring the proposed expense. But should the government manifest a becoming spirit of resistance, he would be willing to resort to any measures of defence called for by our situation. He, for this reason, thought it expedient, in the first instance, to decide the course of measures intended to be pursued.

Mr. Cook spoke against the motion of postponement; which was likewise opposed by

Mr. Dawson, who expressed great surprise at the course pursued by gentlemen on this subject. Whenever it had been called up it had been followed by a motion to defer it, notwithstanding the critical state of our affairs. He was of opinion that the subject ought immediately to be acted upon, and that the interest and dignity of the nation were not to be protected by mere declamation.

The question of postponement was then taken and lost.

Mr. Cook moved to insert 300,000 dollars in the room of 150,000 dollars.

Mr. Early moved to strike out 150,000 dollars.

Mr. Bidwell opposed this last motion. He was willing to make this limited appropriation, as the present object was the repair of existing fortifications. Did the question turn upon making new fortifications, it would require a very different consideration.

The motion to strike out 150,000 dollars was lost.

Mr. Macon then spoke against the resolution. He believed that it went to introduce a system of defence which the nation could not bear. He said the report embraced three modes of defence; by ships of the line, by gun boats, and by land batteries. To the seventy fours he was decidedly opposed; with regard to gun boats he cared very little about them; and he was opposed to the proposed appropriation for fortifications on land.

Mr. Dawson advocated the resolution. Mr. Cook spoke in favor of the resolution; and made a speech of considerable length, in favor of appropriating a larger sum than that contained in the resolution, and in favor of energetic measures and a naval establishment.

Mr. Early opposed the resolution.

Mr. Dawson replied.

Mr. Varnum spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Clinton moved that the committee should rise, to allow further time for examining the subject.

Mr. Elmer opposed, and Mr. Macon supported this motion, which was carried.

Mr. Dawson gave notice that he would again call up the subject on Thursday next.

The resolution, reported by a select committee, to prohibit the importation of slaves into the territories of the United States was agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

## Senate United States.

February 26, 1806.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee appointed on the subject, submitted to the consideration of the senate, a report on those parts of the memorials from the merchants of the city of New York, and the chamber of commerce in New-Haven, which relates to providing a further naval armament for the public defence.

In addition to the strong reasons urged in those two memorials, the committee refer to the president's message of the 28th

February last, informing considerable provision had been made for the arming ships of war, that the navy, and subject to the will of the navy, and two communications of the navy, dated 16th, and 21st, 1805, on that large supplies of copper and other valuable objects had been already for-

the moderate amount will be required to augment the degree of the protection, contemplated in the resolutions, committed by our coast, and at the very most frequented harbors; a protection and security of the nation, and to the safety of its citizens, by an means of maritime defence we recommend an adoption of resolution to wit-

that it is expedient to make for the appropriation of a may remain unexpended francan fund, to the purposes of the line, under the president of the United States, to the provisions of January 25th, seventeen hundred

BOSTON, February

COMMUNICATION.

is wonderful to observe great Washington thought upon subjects, which one could hardly have been acquainted with, that his boyish mind in savage warfare, and devoted to his country in the following judicious striking remarks were made, of Pennsylvania, written in 1790.

Every view of our own country to determine us to the maritime; but there are considerable kind that should have been combined fleets of France, year were greatly superior to the enemy; the enemy never had no material damage, and the campaign gave a very important ally. This campaign between the fleets from ever have been able to collect, with a single blow, indeed it is far from being an equality. We expect will be the case if another campaign? In all probability would be on the side of the fish, and then what would be the result? We ought not to deceive ourselves. The maritime resources of Great Britain are more substantial and real than France and Spain united. More extensive than that of the United States; and it is an axiom, that which has the most extensive will always have the most power. Were this argument less correct, it speaks for itself; her progress of the last year is an irrefragable proof.

"It is true, France, in a moment of a fleet in a very short space may mislead us in the judgment of her naval abilities. But if the comparison with those of Great Britain comes to pass, that with of Spain added, she has no ground in so short a time, as to scarcely a superiority. We should what was done by France, and unnatural effort of the government, which, for want of sufficient cannot continue to operate profitably.

"In modern wars, the chief determine the result of the enemy will be four. Though the government is deficient of course, poor, the nation and their riches afford a far more easily exhausted. By a system of public credit is capable of greater exertions than any other nation. Speculation long time foretelling its down see no symptoms of the coming very near. I am persuaded least last out the war.

"France is in a different position of the present situation of the resources, aid of additional taxes. But I am of the war continues another will be obliged to have re-



Dawson the house  
committee of the  
union.  
select committee  
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appropriates one hun-  
dollars to this pur-  
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pose contemplated,  
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k. He thought the  
demanded vigorous

a postponement of  
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necessity for in-  
expense. But should  
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be willing to re-  
of defence called for  
for this reason, tho'  
instance, to decide  
intended to be pur-

expressed great sur-  
sued by gentlemen  
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oke against the reso-  
that it went to intro-  
nce which the nation  
said the report em-  
of defence; by ships  
ats, and by land bat-  
ty fours he was de-  
regard to gun boats  
out them; and he  
posed appropriation  
nd.

ated the resolution.  
favor of the resolu-  
each of considerable  
appropriating a larger  
ed in the resolution,  
etic measures and a  
the resolution.  
d.  
in favor of it.  
ed that the committee  
urther time for ex-  
ed, and Mr. Macon  
n, which was carried.  
notice that he would  
subject on Thursday,

ported by a select com-  
e importation of slaves  
the United States was  
committee appointed to  
ted States.  
26, 1806.  
e committee appoint-  
submitted to the com-  
nate, a report on those  
aterials from the mer-  
of New York, and  
mmence in New-Hav-  
to providing a further  
or the public defence.  
strong reasons urg-  
als, the committee re-  
s message of the 3d

December last, informing congress  
considerable provision had been made  
former authorities, of materials for  
constructing ships of war, that these were  
and subject to the will of the le-  
and; and two communications from  
more; and the navy, dated Decem-  
ber 16th, and 21st, 1805, giving in-  
formation that large supplies of tim-  
ber, copper and other valuable materi-  
als for that object had been already bought  
and paid for.  
Calculating the moderate appropriation  
which will be required to augment to a  
respectable degree the naval force of  
the nation; contemplating the insults and  
injuries, committed by foreigners  
on our coast, and at the very mouths of  
the most frequented harbors; and estimat-  
ing the protection and security to the ter-  
ritory of the nation, and to the persons and  
property of its citizens, by an enlargement  
of the means of maritime defence, the com-  
mittee recommend an adoption of the fol-  
lowing resolution to wit:  
That it is expedient to make provision  
for the appropriation of any balance  
which may remain unexpended of the Me-  
derranean fund, to the purpose of build-  
ing ships of the line, under the direction  
of the president of the United States, ac-  
cording to the provisions of the act of  
February 25th, seventeen hundred and nine.  
passed.

BOSTON, February 20.

COMMUNICATION.

It is wonderful to observe how justly  
the great Washington thought and wrote;  
even upon subjects, which one would think  
could hardly have been acquainted with:  
considering that his boyish days were  
passed in savage warfare, and his riper  
years devoted to his country in the tented  
field. The following judicious, temperate  
and striking remarks were made by that  
illustrious character in a letter to president  
Adams, of Pennsylvania, written in the  
year 1780.

Every view of our own circumstances  
ought to determine us to the most vigorous  
efforts; but there are considerations of  
another kind that should have equal weight.  
The combined fleets of France and Spain  
at present are greatly superior to those of  
the enemy; the enemy nevertheless sus-  
tained no material damage, and at the close  
of the campaign gave a very important blow  
to our allies. This campaign, the differ-  
ence between the fleets from every account  
have been able to collect, will be inconsid-  
erable; indeed it is far from clear, that  
there will be an equality.—What are we  
to expect will be the case if there should  
be another campaign? In all probability the  
advantage would be on the side of the En-  
glish, and then what would become of A-  
merica? We ought not to deceive ourselves.  
The maritime resources of Great Britain  
are more substantial and real than those of  
France and Spain united. Her commerce  
is more extensive than that of both her ri-  
vals; and it is an axiom, that the nation  
which has the most extensive commerce  
will always have the most powerful marine.  
Were this argument less convincing, the  
fact speaks for itself; her progress in the  
course of the last year is an incontestible  
proof.

"It is true, France, in a manner creat-  
ed a fleet in a very short space; and this  
may mislead us in the judgment we form  
of her naval abilities. But if they bore any  
comparison with those of Great Britain,  
how comes it to pass, that with all the force  
of Spain added, she has lost so much  
ground in so short a time, as now to have  
scarcely a superiority. We should consid-  
er that was done by France, as a violent  
and unnatural effort of the government;  
which, for want of sufficient foundation,  
cannot continue to operate proportional ef-  
fects.

"In modern wars, the longest purse  
must chiefly determine the event. I fear  
that of the enemy will be found to be so.—  
Though the government is deeply in debt,  
and of course, poor, the nation is rich,  
and their riches afford a fund which will  
not be easily exhausted. Besides, their  
system of public credit is such, that it is  
capable of greater exertions than that of  
any other nation. Specialists have been a  
long time foretelling its downfall; but we  
see no symptoms of the catastrophe be-  
ing very near. I am persuaded it will at  
least last out the war.

"France is in a different position. The  
abilities of the present financier have  
done wonders; by a wise adminis-  
tration of the resources, aided by advan-  
tageous loans, he has avoided the necessity  
of additional taxes. But I am well inform-  
ed if the war continues another campaign,  
he will be obliged to have recourse to the

taxes usual in time of war, which are very  
heavy, and which the people of France  
are not in a condition to endure for any  
length of time. When this necessity com-  
mences, France makes war on ruinous  
terms, and England from her individual  
wealth, will find much greater facility in  
supplying her exigencies.

"Spain derives great wealth from her  
mines, but not so great as is generally im-  
agined. Of late years the profit to govern-  
ment is essentially diminished. Commerce  
and industry are the best mines of a na-  
tion; both which are wanted by her. I am  
told her treasury is far from being so well  
filled as we have flattered ourselves. She  
is also much divided on the propriety of  
the war. There is a strong party against  
it. The temper of the nation is too slug-  
gish to admit of great exertion; and tho'  
the courts of the two kingdoms are closely  
linked together, there never has been in  
any of their wars a perfect harmony of mea-  
sures; nor has it been the case in this;  
which has been no small detriment to the  
common cause."

NEW-YORK, February 27.

St. Domingo, Blockaded.—Capt. Mathews of  
the schr. Hannah Bartly, who arrived this morn-  
ing, in 24 days from Curacao, informs us, that  
12 days since, off the city of St. Domingo, he  
fell in with a squadron of British men of war  
blockading the French fleet in that harbor. It  
being night, and blowing a heavy gale, Capt.  
M. could not ascertain the precise number of  
ships; he counted nine one of which appeared to  
be disabled. Captain M. was spoken by one  
of the British ships.

February 28.

Considering the fine Southerly wind for the  
last two weeks, it is astonishing that there has  
been no arrivals in America from European ports.  
Last night we anticipated the Boston Gazette of  
Monday, and to our surprise there has not yet  
been an arrival at that port, though some of their  
fastest ships are expected. The following is the  
only new article in the Gazette.

Nantucket, Feb. 10.—Arrived on the 4th  
inst. the schr. Rover, Gardner, from Málaga;  
Left, Dec. 6, schr. Anna Margaret, Waterman,  
for New-York in ten days; brig Mary, of do.  
just arrived from Gibraltar, having been accom-  
panied by paying costs; U. S. frigate Essex, Camp-  
bell from Cadiz, having parted her two best cab-  
les in a gale, in Gibraltar Bay a short time be-  
fore; U. S. brig Vixen, under repairs. Spoke,  
in lat. 36 long. 24, off the Western Islands, the  
brig Edward and Charles, Pettingill, of Bath,  
29 days from Norfolk for Tenneriffe.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) Jan. 30.

In the afternoon of Tuesday last, a quar-  
rel took place between two Indians, who  
have been for some days in this place, one  
a Chickasaw, the other a Chactaw, which  
terminated in the Chactaw stabbing the  
other in several places with a knife. He  
immediately ran off, but returned again  
yesterday; when the quarrel was made up,  
and the whole attributed to whiskey. The  
wounds were dressed by Dr. Fishback, in  
the usual method, in the presence of the  
father of the wounded man, who showed  
great impatience until it was completed:  
when he immediately took off the dressing,  
and sucking out the blood with his mouth,  
plastered them up with mud. It is yet  
doubtful whether or not he will recover.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

SAB. HARBOR, Feb. 24.

The schooner Antelope, Baty, from Rich-  
mond, Virginia, bound to Bolton, went on shore  
at East Hampton, in the night of the 14th inst.  
in a violent gale at E. S. E. She struck upon  
the bar and beat over it; the sea making a  
breach over her continually. The people went  
up the shoals for safety, and at nine in the  
morning the people were drawn on shore by  
ropes, with the assistance of the inhabitants. The  
cargo consisting of 580 bbls. flour and 60 kegs to-  
bacco, is mostly saved, together with the sails,  
rigging, &c.

RAGS.—People ought ever to have it  
impressed on their minds, that it is of the  
utmost importance to their country to save  
their RAGS; though the price of a pound  
of Rags is but little, yet what can be saved  
in one family amounts to a considerable in-  
come. With Rags, gentlemen can sup-  
ply themselves with Newspapers—old La-  
dies with Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-books,  
Spectacles, and Sauff—young Ladies can  
get new gowns, caps, and umbrellas, which  
will get them husbands—little Misses can  
get fans, ribbons, taste, thimbles, scissors,  
and picture books—Boys can get spelling-  
books, writing and cyphering books, story  
books, penknives, Jews' harps, fish hooks,  
and many other things both pleasing and  
useful.

(Troy Gazette.)

GENERAL MIRANDA

Was born in Mexico; for his colleague, Du-  
mourier, commits an error when he terms him a  
Peruvian. Notwithstanding the jealousy which  
the Spaniards were accustomed to treat the native  
Americans, this gentleman found means to ob-  
tain a colonel's commission, and was employed by  
the governor of Guatemala in several confidential  
situations. He is thought very early in life to  
have entertained the generous resolution of eman-  
cipating his countrymen from bondage; and to  
this is attributed his precipitate retreat from  
New Spain.

Since that time, he has been almost literally a  
WANDERER. In the course of his travels, he has  
visited every part of Europe, and resided more  
than once in England. Being possessed of taste,  
learning and a classical style, he was enabled  
to collect and narrate a variety of anecdotes, and  
observations relative to the manners, policy,  
laws, learning, and above all, the military esta-  
blishments, of every nation.

No sooner had the French revolution taken  
place & a foreign war became inevitable, then he  
repaired to Paris from St. Petersburg, where he  
was in great favor with the emperors, who en-  
davored, but in vain, to attach him to her person  
and service. By means of Pétion, he obtained  
the rank of major general, and very ably and ef-  
fectually seconded the efforts of Dumourier at Bel-  
gium. Being an excellent engineer, he displayed  
great military science in the art of attack; in  
short, he soon became respected in the army, and  
popular in the capital.

When the hero of Jemappes penetrated into  
Holland, he was appointed to the command of  
the troops destined to attack Maëricht; the at-  
tack proved abortive; but, as this evidently  
proceeded from the negligence of the general at  
the head of the *conquering* army, his laurels  
were not blighted by the event.

The conduct of Dumourier, as soon as he be-  
gan to experience a reverse of fortune, became  
suspicious; and his frequent conferences with the  
Austrian general, which ended at length in his en-  
tire defection, rendered all the patriots in the ar-  
my jealous of him. Miranda instantly communi-  
cated his fears to his friend Pétion, at that  
time a member of the Committee of Public Safe-  
ty, and orders were soon after issued to arrest the  
commander in chief. This circumstance saved the  
life of Miranda; for Dumourier had attribut-  
ed the loss of the battle of Nerwinden to him  
and still blames him in his history. To this  
the other has made a reply equally able and an-  
imated.

No sooner had the party of the *Gironde* been  
overwhelmed by the energies of the *Mountain*,  
than Miranda was imprisoned. He was liberat-  
ed at the general *goal delivery* on the execution  
of Robespierre; took an active part against the  
factions of Paris, during the last insurrection, and  
was once more put under arrest by order of the  
directory.

Since that period he has been enjoined to quit  
France, under pretence of being a *foreigner*.  
This ingratul return for his services was per-  
haps suggested at the instance of the court of  
Madrid, which has long viewed him with a jeal-  
ous eye. If so, it was baffled in the first in-  
stance; for Miranda refused to obey the order;  
and, claiming the rights of French citizenship ap-  
pealed to the legislature, in consequence of which,  
the executive was obliged to desist for a time. Its  
power, rather than its justice, however, prevailed  
at length, and he was driven into exile.

General Miranda at present resides in this  
country; but, like the other emigrants, (Piche-  
grue, De Puyfaye, and a few more excepted), he  
receives no countenance from government, being  
tolerated rather than cherished.

\*Miranda was introduced at Cherson, to the  
late empress, by prince Potemkin, who presented  
him at the same time to the emperor Joseph, and  
he was most graciously received by both.

The court of Spain afterwards claimed him as  
a subject, but he was protected by Catharine,  
who refused to deliver him up.

Her Imperial majesty, indeed, always treated  
him with great respect, and offered to confer  
many favours on him; however, at the com-  
mencement of the French revolution, he left  
St. Petersburg, with a decided intention to  
serve in the French armies, a circumstance that  
gave great offence to the haughty sovereign  
whom he had abandoned.

† He was fortunate enough to be acquitted after  
a trial of five days, before the revolutionary tri-  
bunal of Paris.

From the BALANCE.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

The time has been, Mr. Editor, when  
the least reflection cast on the American  
name, would make my old blood boil with  
indignation. I despised no man on ac-  
count of his country; but I possessed na-  
tional pride enough to believe that the Ame-  
ricans were the most patriotic and magna-  
nanimous people in the world. A whig in  
the revolution (not a chimney corner whig,  
Mr. Editor, for I carried my musket thro'  
the whole of it) I thought I belonged to a  
nation whose spirit was untameable, and  
whose strength was invincible. Do you  
believe, Sir, that the nature and disposi-  
tion of a whole people can materially change  
in the course of a few years? I presume  
not. How, then, will you account for the  
astonishing alteration which is apparent in  
the national tone? To what cause will you  
ascribe the present imbecility of America?

I can anticipate your answer. You will  
tell me, that the American people know  
and feel their wrongs now, as they former-  
ly did; and that they are as ready to re-  
sent them; but that the government wants  
spirit—that the executive is tame and pu-  
sillanimous, and possesses not ability suf-  
ficient to direct the energies of the people.

Taught by experience to view with dis-  
trust the assertions and conjectures of zeal-  
ous partizans, I have endeavored to find  
some other reasons for the present unplea-  
sant situation of our affairs; and I am al-  
most induced to believe that party spirit has  
so far wrought a change in the character  
of our nation, that patriotism is very near-  
ly rooted out of it. I do believe, that, to  
put our country in a proper state of de-  
fence, and to tax the people accordingly,  
would be a certain way for our present rul-  
ers to forfeit their places. I do not ap-  
prove of giving all the world for populari-  
ty. I think a magistrate ought to do right,  
even at the hazard of offending the majesty  
of the people. But, the difficulty is, the  
magistrate is as destitute of patriotism as  
the people; and would sooner see his coun-  
try ruined, than see himself deprived of the  
honors and emoluments of office.

A system was formerly commenced in  
the United States, which saved some-  
what of energy. It raised our taxes; and,  
consequently, reduced its authors to the  
station of private citizens. A contrary  
scheme (having a tame and servile spirit  
for its basis) has since been adopted. Its  
projectors have had repeated proofs of the  
love and admiration of the people. With  
these facts staring us in the face, Mr. Edi-  
tor, let us not too censoriously treat our  
present administration.

You may answer, and I confess, with  
some plausibility, that, on the present situ-  
ation of our affairs, the nation's will has  
been expressed, in memorials, in petitions,  
in toasts, in orations, in songs, in our  
public prints, and even in the congress of  
the union. Give me leave to tell you, sir,  
that this is all *paper* and *word of mouth*  
patriotism, which, in times of difficulty,  
is not worth a single farthing.

Our country cannot be defended without  
money.—Of men we have enough.  
But their exertions would be useless, with-  
out fortifications and ships. These would  
cost an immense sum. Could an adequate  
sum be raised without embroiling the coun-  
try? Refer the question to any class of  
people whatever, and the answer will cover  
you with shame and confusion.

Amongst the merchants of our sea ports  
there is indeed a spirit manifested which  
augurs well: But on putting this spirit to  
the test, by an address to the pocket, I  
must say I very much fear it would under-  
go a very sensible depression. Would our  
merchants, interested as they are, consent  
to yield up the one half of their whole prop-  
erty, to defend the other half? Perhaps  
they might. I am less acquainted with  
them than any other class of people. But  
of the people in the country and inland  
towns I can speak with confidence. Our  
farmers and those who subsist on the pro-  
fits arising from the sale of their produce,  
and even men who have amassed handsome  
fortunes by commercial pursuits, sooner  
than expend one tenth part of their prop-  
erty for the protection of their rights,  
would consent to the shutting of our ports,  
and the total suspension of our trade and  
commerce, by which all would be impover-  
ished and many totally ruined.

A PLOUGHMAN,  
At his Fire-side.

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on  
the usual terms,

- White and brown Tickerburg
- White and brown German Rolls
- White and brown Plaidas
- 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
- 4-4 Shirting Cotton
- Apron and Shirting Checks
- Chirizes and Calicoes
- Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
- Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
- Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
- Cambric Mullins, 4-4 and 6-4
- Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
- Plain Leno, do. do.
- Tambored Leno, do. do.
- Leno Veils, do. do.
- Leno Shades and Drapery do.
- Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
- Silk and Cotton Hosiery
- Ladies Habit Gloves
- Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawn
- Gurghs, Coffees, and Baskets
- Fireth Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4.

co

Cath, and the highest price given  
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by  
the Printer of this paper.



## NOTICE.

A Number of the inhabitants of Alexandria, have been liberal in contributing to the funds for publishing the Scriptures in the languages spoken in the East Indies, of which an account is given in this paper of the 19th February; any who may wish to aid this pious attempt, and have not yet done so, which promises to much success, may for a few days have it in their power by sending what God may put in their hearts to bestow, to the store of John and Thomas Vowell, with whom the subscription paper is left.

March 1.

## Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq. called PARADISE, containing about 300 acres, and including the dwelling house and improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurtenances; the whole in good order.

The above property is situated about one mile from the turnpike gate on the York road, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A liberal credit will be given on a considerable part of this property, which may at any time be viewed on application to Mr. Aikman, on the premises.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,  
WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,

Trustees.

Balt. Feb. 14.

cotism. d. 17 M

## A great Bargain may be had.

I with to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river. There are two cemented and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experiment—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7

## LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of Greenwich, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's. The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store. There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaster of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I failed fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17.

zaw 6t

## For Sale, Rent or Lease, The following Valuable Property.

A LOT of ground on King street, on which is a two story brick house 24 feet front by 32 feet, with a good cellar paved with bricks with a well in it—also a brick necessary well—Likewise a framed house, convenient for a small family, on a 10 feet alley back of the brick house—A vacant lot on Patrick street, opposite Davy Day's, and binding on an alley—A vacant lot on Cameron street, 26 feet 6 inches in front, and 108 feet deep on an alley.

A L S O,

Five and 1.8 acres of LAND, on the Leesburg road, about two miles from Alexandria. For terms and further particulars, please to apply to the subscriber living on the first mentioned premises, near Davy Day's.

Alexandria, Feb. 24.

John W. Turner.

zaw 3t

## FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. A YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. George Denale, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

February 10.

Nicholas Voss.

law

## WANTED TO PURCHASE, A quantity of CORN AND RYE.

Apply to

WASHINGTON PIERCE,

At Colonel RAMSAY'S Counting Room.

February 1.

## For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity.

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grain, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling; it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke street, in West End, not far from the stone bridge, containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12; bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in short there is every convenience for a genteel family.

A L S O

I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25.

zawif

## For SALE, on Credit,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. George Clemmison; fronting feet on the former, and on the latter. There are five dwelling houses on this property, two of which are commodious and well finished.

This property will be sold altogether, at public vendue, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, for negotiable notes with approved indorses.

The sale will take place on SATURDAY the 15th of March next. On the same day will be let, on ground rent for ever, to the highest bidder, on the premises, Two unimproved LOTS of ground, lying at the intersection of King and Fayette streets. The situation of this property is deemed superior to any other on King street, as it faces the diagonal street and adjoins a pump of the best water in town.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

February 17

zawif

## Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lanky and well-made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Canfield, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Caufin.

Maryland, Charles County,

January 17.

[Feb. 3.] zaw

## STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night, the 9th of January last, was taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

## A BAY MARE,

FOUR years old next spring, about 14 and an half hands high, rough shod before, a snip on the end of her nose run with the wagon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for the mare, if taken ten miles from home; TEN, if 20; or TWENTY for the mare and Thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expenses if taken at a greater distance.

John Ball, sen.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col.

February 3.

N. B. The Mare was seen in possession of the thief, crossing Washington's Ferry to the city of Washington, on the night she was stolen.

## VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST.

## The following Valuable Medicines

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for a storing weak and decayed constitutions; and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

## Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Billious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Colic, Constipation, Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

## Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

## Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, colic, zineis, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

## Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the security in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in paper boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

## Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

## Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

## Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

## Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

## He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few-hand. Some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

zaw

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, on the farm of Captain John Pollard, jun.

## Six valuable Slaves, viz.

Three men, two women, and one girl; a very valuable blooded hind horse, four other horses, a stock of dry cows and calves, a wagon and goats, with a dry cow and plantation utensils, and a parcel of corn.

Also, the tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing four hundred and forty eight and a half acres, whereon are erected good and convenient buildings, a great proportion of which land is uncultivated and lying fallow. The above property taken and given up to satisfy the judgments obtained by James Waugh, Sheriff, as per executions in possession of

R. RATCLIFFE, Coroner E. C.

March 3.

## Charles County Court,

August Term, 1866.

IT appearing to the Court, upon the petition of William M. Maynard, for a commission of partition under the act entitled, "An act to direct descents," that Charles Alexander and Frances his wife, Charles Tyler and Sarah his wife, Robert Brown, Cecelia Gustavus Brown, Louisa —, Richard Brown, Seniors Brown, Martha Lannea Brown, Gustavus Richard Alexander Brown, Lewis B. Whiting and Maria his wife, Eleanor Brown, Richard Brown, Catherine Brown, Eleanor Brown, Gustavus Brown and William Brown, persons residents of the State of Virginia, are entitled to certain parts of the land therein mentioned; and the commission appointed in pursuance of the said petition having made their return thereof as the law directs: It is thereupon ordered, That the said persons appear, by themselves or their attorneys, in Charles County court, at Charles Town, on the third MONDAY in March next, to show cause, if any they have, why the return aforesaid, of the commissioners, should not be confirmed; and that the said William M. Maynard give notice of this order by causing the same to be inserted in Snowden's paper in Alexandria, twice a week for the space of three weeks before the said third Monday in March next.

JOHN BARNES, Clerk.

February 20.

21334

## A TAN-YARD at Occoquan.

Will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th of March next,

An undivided half interest in a valuable TAN-YARD and STOCK, the whole of which is supposed to be about five hundred Hides, nearly tanned—also a considerable parcel of finished Side Leather, Kip Skins, Calf Skins, and Boot Legs. The yard contains sixteen vats, six handlers, two mills, two bates, and a pool; a beam house, bark mill, a shop 16 by 18 feet, two stories high, with a dry cellar; a good set of shop and yard tools; and is supplied with a constant stream of water commanded at pleasure.

There will also be Sold,

The other half of the yard & stock, together with a large two story dwelling house in an unfinished state, with a cellar and kitchen underneath, provided such an addition would be more accommodating to purchasers. This yard is situated in an excellent neighborhood for getting bark and hides, and being near the limits of the town of Occoquan, and immediately on the main stage road from Alexandria to Fredericksburg; and on the road from Alexandria and this place to Fauquier court house, Haymarket and the upper country, is an excellent place for the sale of leather. The above property is sold in consequence of the death of Robert Lindsay, one of the former proprietors. It is in a suitable situation, and the terms of sale will be made accommodating to purchasers.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the individual property of Robert Lindsay.

All persons having claims against the firm of ROBERT LINDSAY and Co. are requested to bring them forward, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

George W. Lindsay,

Surviving Partner,

OR TO

Braddock Richmond,

Administrators of ROBERT LINDSAY and Co. are requested to bring them forward, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

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Vol. VI.]

## SALES AT

On every Tuesday

WILL BE

At the Vend

Corner of Prince and

A Variety of D

GROCERIES

(Particulars of which will

be given in the

hills of the

All kind of goods which

the prices of which are

time be viewed and purcha

mitation and prices.

Philip G. M

February 12.

THE SUBS

Wants to C

A vessel c

harden, for

KET; to wh

will be given

only to go on board.

WHO HAS F

At his Warehouse, Co

New York prime

Also, Southern Pork, of

few pipes of old Cognac B

February 12.

RECEI

Per Schooner FAIRPLA

And for Sale

Lawr

50 boxes Mould C

superior quality

do. do. Chocolate,

IN STO

Imperial

Young Hyson } TEA

Hyson-skin }

Russia and heavy Rave

Pipes, half pipes, and

Wine—entitled to drawba

A few hogheads retailin

Hogheads and barrels M

Calks and boxes fresh R

Mould and Dipt Candles

Chocolate

Liverpool coarse Salt

40 barrels Turpentine

6000 lbs Mill'd Lead

Mens' coarse and fine S

Bellona Gunpowder, &c

February 28,

Negroes to

THREE female